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CIVIL AFFAIRS INFORMATION GUIDE

The Public Safety System of the Netherlands

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Summary

1. Prior to the German invasion, there was relatively little crime and disorder in the Netherlands. The comparatively large regular police force was sufficient to enforce the laws, while other police functions arising from such disasters as fire and flood, were usually left to volunteer groups, assisted by professional specialists of the regular police.

2. The pre-invasion organization was adequate to meet the needs of the country, but the loose-knit system was far from efficient. Complete decentralization, which gave a great measure of autonomy to local officials, led to a lack of coordination and an inefficient utilization of public funds allotted to the police services.

3. The Germans required a strong public safety force in the Netherlands which could be controlled easily from the top. In January 1943, after a two-year study of the problem, they ordered a total reorganization of the system. The Nazis remodelled the whole framework along German lines and coordinated the various public safety services under one department.

4. The German system of mass deportations will probably have resulted in a serious lack of suitable personnel to replace disloyal elements when Holland is liberated. The problem

may be partially solved by recruiting a new auxiliary force organized within the framework of the old Civil Guards.

5. The Dutch have always insisted on a sharp distinction between military and police services. Therefore, they are likely to favor immediate measures to demilitarize the existing police force.

6. The Dutch government was aware of the need for reform in the police organization, and several plans had been under consideration before the war. Dutch officials now in London do not consider that it will be advisable to reinstitute the old decentralized system in liberated Holland.

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THE PUBLIC SAFETY SYSTEM OF THE NETHERLANDS

I. PRE-WAR PUBLIC SAFETY SYSTEM

The Dutch public safety system included the following services: the police, the fire brigades, the air raid protection service, the Civil Guards (Burgerwachten), and the Special Volunteer Territorial Guard (Bijzondere Vrijwillige Landstorm). Of these the police service was the largest and most important.

A. Police

In pre-war Netherlands the police were organized into national and municipal services.

1. National Police. The National Police system was divided into Constabulary Police (Marechaussee), National Field Guards (Rijksveldwacht), and Water Police.

a. Constabulary Police (Marechaussee). The Constabulary Police were a semi-military police organization. With respect to equipment, uniform, organization, and discipline it was under the Minister of Defense; as to duties and functions it was under the Minister of Justice. An army officer with the rank of colonel, but entitled Inspector, commanded the corps, which in May 1940 numbered 24 officers, 460 non-commissioned officers and 752 patrolmen. The chief functions of the Constabulary Police were policing borders, controlling the activities of aliens, and supporting the local police in cases of major disorders.

b. National Field Guard (Rijksveldwacht). The National Field Guard was directly and solely responsible to the Minister of Justice and was headed by an Inspector. In May 1940 it had 1,367 men, including the state investigators and detectives attached to it. The National Field Guard served principally as rural police. In some small municipalities it was the only police force.

c. Water Police. The Water Police formed a separate corps which policed the extensive network of waterways in the Netherlands.

2. Municipal Police. The Municipal Police were the backbone of the Dutch public safety system. Nearly every municipality had its own police force. As a result of local control, great differences in the uniforms, training, organization, and strength of the police in different communities existed. The only direct influence exercised by the central government over the local police was the right of the Crown to appoint the head of the police in the sixty-one most important towns (in five towns, /Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, and Haarlem/ this officer was called Chief Commissioner of Police, and in the remaining towns just Commissioner of Police). However, though appointed by the central government, these police officials were subordinate to the burgomaster and were paid by the municipality. In smaller towns the burgomaster was not only

the nominal head of the police but its actual director. Since the Crown appointed all burgomasters, the central government could exert through them some influence over the local police.

At the time of the German invasion, the Municipal Police numbered about 11,000 men distributed over 1,015 communities. The ranks of the police in ascending order were as follows: agent, sergeant, inspector, and chief inspector (agent, brigadier, inspecteur, hoofd inspecteur).

B. Fire Brigades

Before the German occupation of the Netherlands full time professional fire-fighting forces were in operation only in Amsterdam and The Hague. In all other communities fire brigades were formed by volunteers, who in some localities were directed by one or more professional experts. Even Rotterdam with its many valuable warehouses and dock installations did not have a permanently staffed fire brigade.

Since the burgomaster or the Commissioner of Police was chief of the fire fighting unit in most Dutch towns, it was possible to coordinate the two services. There was, however, no other official link between them. In Amsterdam and The Hague, there was a Fire Chief (Hoofdbrandmeester) who was directly responsible to the burgomaster.

C. Air Raid Protection Service

The Dutch Air Raid Protection Service antedated the German invasion. It was organized locally under the supervision of the burgomaster and was composed entirely of volunteers.

Every municipality was divided into sections which were subdivided into blocks. Leaders of the sections and blocks were appointed by the burgomaster.

D. Civil Guards (Burgerwachten)

The various Civil Guards were para-military organizations founded by citizens during the disorders of 1918. They represented a revival of the old militia (Schutterijen). This revival, which started in the large cities, soon spread over the whole country, and in 1919 a National Association of Civil Guards was founded. In 1932, there were 616 units in the association. Their duties were guarding strategic centers such as public utilities, important buildings, and transportation facilities in times of unrest and disorder.

Each unit of the Civil Guards had its own standards of admission and training. Because the activities of the Civil Guards involved the use of arms, the central government supervised the corps through an Inspector of Civil Guards. He was assisted by a number of retired army officers assigned to the separate units.

In some cities the Civil Guard was large. The Amsterdam unit, for instance, had 7,000 men in 1932. In The Hague, the Civil Guard, in addition to its regular duties, also assisted the authorities in emergency relief work.

When Holland mobilized its forces in 1939, the Civil Guards were called to duty, and served in cooperation with the

civilian authorities until the surrender, when they were disbanded.

E. Special Volunteer Territorial Guard (Bijzondere Vrijwillige Landstorm)

The Special Volunteer Territorial Guard was another auxiliary police organization which functioned only in emergencies. It was created by the military law of 1913 but it was not fully established until after the first World War. At the time of the invasion the Territorial Guard consisted of four different corps:

1) Motor Corps -- about 7,000 men, mostly reserve officers and private car owners.
2) Water Transportation Corps -- 500 to 1,000 men.
3) Railroad Corps -- a guard for railroads in case of strikes, a function formerly exercised by the army engineer corps.
4) Air Raid Protection Service -- auxiliary of the regular ARP service.

The difference in function between the Civil Guards and the Special Volunteer Territorial Guard was that in time of war the Territorial Guard was placed under military supervision, while the Civil Guards were not integrated in the army. In time of peace the Territorial Guard was headed by an inspector, who was appointed by the Minister of Defense.

II. PRESENT PUBLIC SAFETY SYSTEM

German authorities in the Netherlands scrapped the complicated Dutch Public Safety system in their efforts to obtain a strong centralized structure which they would be able to control from the top. Individual measures were introduced one by one to strengthen the system until December 1942 when a German decree provided for total reorganization. No precise information is available as to how far the Germans have succeeded in their efforts to bring the police under their control, nor is it known to what degree the reorganization has been completed. (A chart showing the new system of organization is to be found on Page 16).

The whole structure is now under the jurisdiction of the Secretary-General of Justice. Below him are four independent offices of public safety, the General Directorate of Police (Directoraat Generaal van Politie), the Central Detective Headquarters (Recherche Centrale), the Office of the Chief Inspector of the Fire Brigades (Bureau van de Hoofdinspecteur van de Brandweer), and the Office of the Chief Inspector of the Air Raid Protection Service (Bureau van de Hoofdinspecteur van de Luchtbeschermingsdienst).

These four offices are expected to cooperate in all matters of common concern. Subordinate to each headquarters are five main offices in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Groningen, Eindhoven, and The Hague. Each main office has jurisdiction

over nearby provinces as well as over the city in which it is located.

A. Police Services

1. General Organization. The General Directorate of Police (Directoraat Generaal van Politie) which has its headquarters at Nijmegen, controls all police forces. The Director General is immediately responsible to the Secretary General of Justice. All police services are regarded as a state function. Some municipalities are served directly by state police, but even where the municipal police have been retained in name, they are considered technically to be functioning as local state police.

a. State Police Force. Under the Director General of Police there are five regional police presidents. Each has jurisdiction over about one-fifth of the country and is at the same time local police president in his city of residence. These regional divisions are the following:

Headquarters	Region
Amsterdam	North Holland, Utrecht
Rotterdam	South Holland, Zeeland
Groningen	Groningen, Friesland, Drente
Eindhoven	North Brabant, Limburg
Arnhem	Overijssel, Gelderland

In addition to the regional police presidencies, there

are three cities (Utrecht, Haarlem, and The Hague) which have local police presidents. This official has only local authority and is responsible to his regional police president. The Secretary-General of Justice is empowered to transfer temporarily or permanently certain cities from one region to another or extend the authority of the three local police presidents.

In their regions the police presidents appoint all state police officials. In the smaller communities where there is no need for a separate state police official, the regional police president can appoint the burgomaster to the position of police chief. These burgomasters are responsible for the execution of this task to the regional police president and ultimately to the Secretary General of Justice. At the same time, the burgomasters retain their responsibility to the Secretary-General of Interior for their normal functions as burgomasters.

The lower state police forces also include certain functional units such as radio police, train police, and preventive police. The total strength of the regular state police was estimated on 16 August 1943 as being 380 officers, 83 warrant officers, and 9,600 patrolmen.

There is an auxiliary state police, made up of all volunteers, who perform duty only in time of public disorder. Their special task is to guard members of the National Socialist Movement. During their period of service they have the same rights and duties as ordinary policemen and are under the command of the regular police officials.

b. Constabulary Police (Marechaussee). The corps of the Constabulary Police is no longer attached to the army as it was in the Netherlands before the invasion. It is now a civilian police organization under the jurisdiction of the Director General of Police. Although the function of the corps is largely the same as that of the combined pre-war Constabulary Police (Marechaussee) and National Field Guard (Rijksveldwacht), it is actually a new organization formed by a merger of these two corps. The Constabulary Police is placed at the disposal of the regional police presidents.

The chief of the Constabulary Police is an Inspector General who is assisted by a Director General. Subordinate to the Inspector General are five commandants, each of whom heads a division. The following divisions have been established:

	Headquarters	Region
First Constabulary Police Division	Amsterdam	North Holland, Utrecht
Second Constabulary Police Division	The Hague	South Holland, Zeeland
Third Constabulary Police Division	's Hertogenbosch	North Brabant, Limburg
Fourth Constabulary Police Division	Arnhem	Gelderland, Overijssel
Fifth Constabulary Police Division	Groningen	Groningen, Friesland, Drente

The personnel of a Constabulary Police division is not stationed in any one town but is distributed throughout its region.

For this purpose each division is subdivided into districts, sections, groups, and posts. A reserve depot and a training school

exist at Apeldoorn and a second reserve depot is located in Millingen.

The total strength of the corps on 16 August 1943 was reported to be forty officers, and 4,000 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

c. Water Police. The Water Police is charged with policing the extensive network of waterways. No drastic reforms have been introduced in this corps since the occupation. It has kept its separate organization and is performing the same task as before the war. It has been placed under the supervision of the Director General of Police. The corps is organized into five districts -- two large divisions (Amsterdam and Rotterdam), and three smaller ones called sections ('s Hertogenbosch, Arnhem, and Groningen).

d. Economic Police. The Economic Police is a new force formed for the purpose of enforcing economic regulations. In matters of personnel, training, and administration the corps is under the jurisdiction of the Director General of Police, but in the performance of its duties it is placed at the disposition of the Deputy for Price Control. Functionally, the corps is divided into two main departments: the investigation service and the trial section. As to administration, it is divided into districts, each of which is headed by a district commandant for price control. The numerical strength of the corps in 1942, the last date for which figures are available, was about two hundred. Recruits are

mostly volunteers, often former customs officials.

2. Nazification of the Police Service. In addition to reorganizing the Dutch police system along German lines, the occupation authorities have enacted many other measures to nazify the police system.

a. Personnel. The largest part of the personnel of the pre-war forces in the lower ranks has been kept in service, although the total number has been considerably strengthened by recruits taken from the demobilized Dutch army. Nearly all of the leading pre-invasion police authorities, however, have been dismissed and have been replaced by collaborationists. The new positions which developed as a result of the reorganization have all been given to pro-Nazi Dutchmen. Since 1941 even the lower ranks of the police were closed to all who were not willing to swear an oath of allegiance to the new regime. To secure a sufficiently large recruitment of confirmed Nazis, the requirements for admission to the police forces had to be lowered.

All former police social welfare organizations have been dissolved, and members of the police forces are forced to join the nazified welfare organization, Friendship Society of the Dutch Police (Kameraadschapsbond der Nederlandsche Politie). Members of the police are permitted to belong to the Dutch SS.

b. Uniforms and Titles. Before the invasion each local police unit had its own type of uniform and gradations of rank. These have now been systematized so that all Dutch police organizations wear the same uniform and employ the same titles of rank. The new Dutch uniforms closely resemble the German police

uniforms, and the titles are military, with the exception of the title of Director General of Police.

In descending order, the titles now used are:

Dutch Title	Comparable American Army Rank
Directeur Generaal	(no comparable army rank)
Generaal Majoor	Major General
Kolonel	Colonel
Luitenant Kolonel	Lieutenant Colonel
Majoor	Major
Kapitein	Captain
Opperluitenant	First Lieutenant
Luitenant	Second Lieutenant
Vaandrig	Master Sergeant
Onderluitenant	Technical Sergeant
Hoofdwachtmeester	Staff Sergeant
Opperwachtmeester	Sergeant
Wachtmeester	Corporal
Onderwachtmeester	Private

c. Training. The training of all police forces with the exception of the Constabulary Police has been centralized in two schools. The ordinary policemen and the non-commissioned officers go to a special training school in Schalkhaar; prospective officers attend a school at Apeldoorn. All new members of the police have to attend one school or the other, where they receive rigid physical training and Nazi indoctrination.

d. Military Discipline. The Germans introduced strict military discipline for the police. This is in sharp contrast to the situation before the war, when discipline in the different corps was rather lax and each unit had its own rules. Saluting all superiors is now obligatory. Police on duty must carry their weapons and maintain a military bearing. All regulations are strictly enforced, and the policemen who are quartered in barracks live under army regulations.

3. Central Detective Headquarters

In accordance with the German practice of separating the regular police functions from the investigation service (Ordnungs-polizei-Sicherheitspolizei) a separate Detective Service was also organized in Holland. The head of the Detective Service is directly responsible to the Secretary-General of Justice and not to the Director-General of Police. Close cooperation between the two officials is, however, supposed to exist. The main office of the Detective Service is the Central Detective Headquarters in Amsterdam.

This headquarters is divided into three departments:

1) Personnel matters, administration, and supervision over aliens,
2) Investigation service and regional offices,
3) Identification service, reporting service, and preventive police.

The subdivision of the Central Headquarters into regional units closely parallels the structure of the state police system. There are regional detective offices in the same cities as the offices of the regional and local state police presidents (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Groningen, Eindhoven, and Arnhem) and additional offices in Utrecht, Haarlem, and The Hague. Subordinate to these offices are commissariats, inspectorates, and sections.

The former municipal detective services continue to exist, but they are placed under the supervision of the Central Detective Headquarters. The investigation section of the Constabulary Police, while continuing to be part of that corps, is placed under the supervision of the Detective Headquarters. Close cooperation is maintained between the subdivisions of the Central Detective Headquarters and the other police units.

C. Fire Brigades

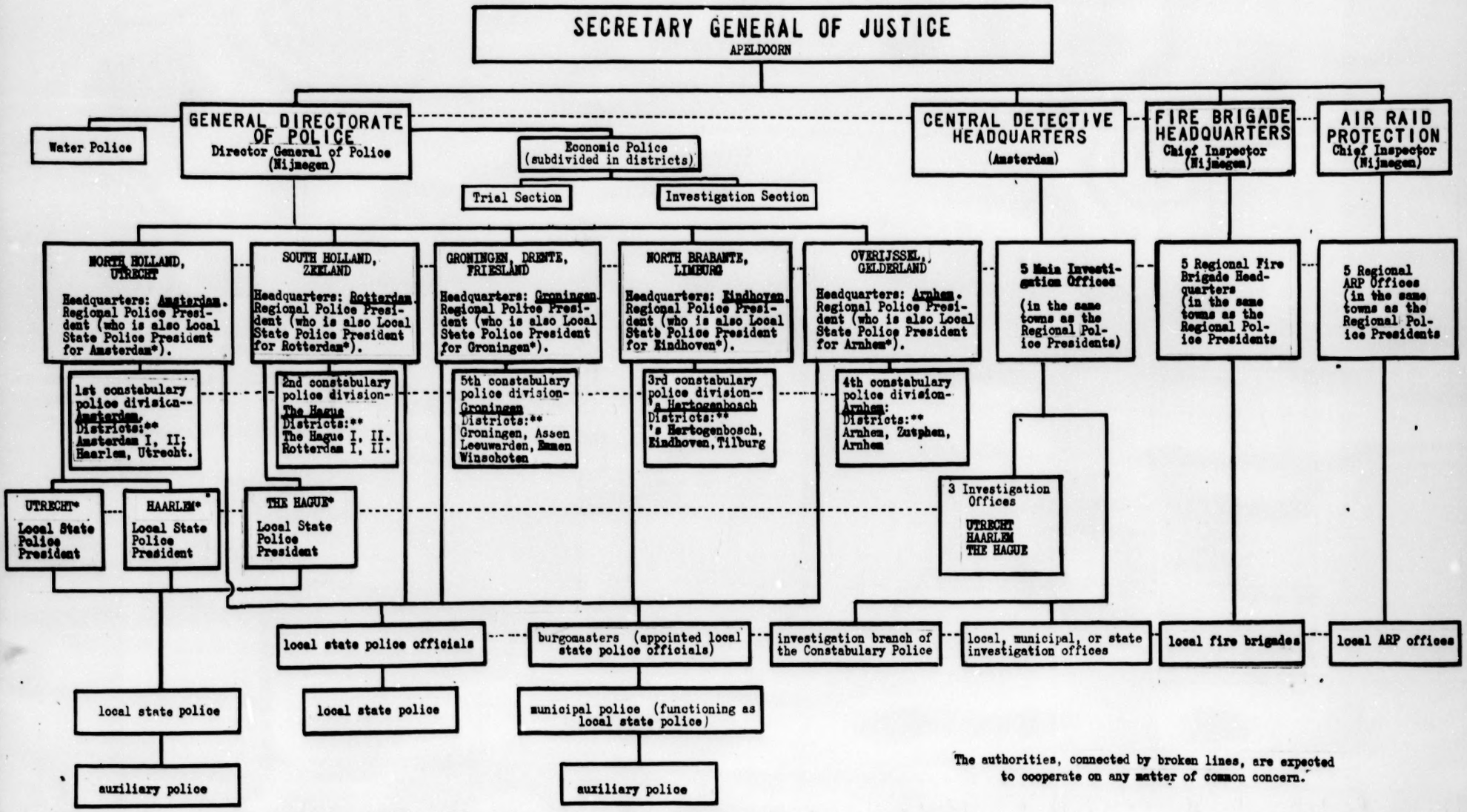
A completely new fire fighting service has been organized in the Netherlands. The head of the new service is the Chief Inspector of Fire Brigades whose headquarters is in Nijmegen. This official is responsible to the Secretary-General of Justice. A Deputy Chief Inspector is in charge of the technical service. Under the Chief Inspector are five Inspectors, each head of a district which parallels the regional police organization. The community fire brigades have a certain degree of local autonomy, although they are placed under the supervision of the district inspectors. The burgomaster is the head

of the local fire brigades. Every city with a population of over one hundred thousand has a professional fire brigade. A training school for fire fighters is located in The Hague.

D. Air Raid Protection Service

The organization of the Air Raid Protection Service is similar to the organization of the fire brigades. A Chief Inspector with headquarters at Nijmegen is head of the service. Under him are five inspectors whose regional jurisdiction parallels that of the police and the fire fighting services. The Chief Inspector makes all appointments, is in charge of training of ARP personnel, and is head of the Society for Air Raid Protection. In each community the highest state police official is the head of the Air Raid Protection Service. He has the right to compel all citizens under his jurisdiction to become members of the organization.

PUBLIC SAFETY SYSTEM OF THE NETHERLANDS (NOVEMBER, 1943)


SECRETARY GENERAL OF JUSTICE
APELDOORN
Water Police
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF POLICE
Director General of Police (Nijmegen)
Economic Police (subdivided in districts)
Trial Section
Investigation Section
CENTRAL DETECTIVE HEADQUARTERS
(Amsterdam)
FIRE BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
Chief Inspector (Nijmegen)
AIR RAID PROTECTION
Chief Inspector (Nijmegen)
NORTH HOLLAND, UTRECHT
Headquarters: Amsterdam. Regional Police President (who is also Local State Police President for Amsterdam*).
SOUTH HOLLAND, ZEELAND
Headquarters: Rotterdam. Regional Police President (who is also Local State Police President for Rotterdam*).
GRONINGEN, DRENTE, FRIESLAND
Headquarters: Groningen. Regional Police President (who is also Local State Police President for Groningen*).
NORTH BRABANTE, LIMBURG
Headquarters: Eindhoven. Regional Police President (who is also Local State Police President for Eindhoven*).
OVERIJSSEL, GELDERLAND
Headquarters: Arnhem. Regional Police President (who is also Local State Police President for Arnhem*).
5 Main Investigation Offices
(in the same towns as the Regional Police Presidents)
5 Regional Fire Brigade Headquarters
(in the same towns as the Regional Police Presidents
5 Regional ARP Offices
(in the same towns as the Regional Police Presidents
1st constabulary police division--Amsterdam. Districts:** Amsterdam I, II; Haarlem, Utrecht.
2nd constabulary police division-The Hague Districts:** The Hague I, II. Rotterdam I, II.
5th constabulary police division-Groningen Districts:** Groningen, Assen Leeuwarden, Emmen Winschoten
3rd constabulary police division--'s Hertogenbosch Districts:** 's Hertogenbosch, Eindhoven, Tilburg
4th constabulary police division-Arnhem: Districts:** Arnhem, Zutphen, Arnhem
3 Investigation Offices
UTRECHT
HAARLEM
THE HAGUE
UTRECHT* Local State Police President
HAARLEM* Local State Police President
THE HAGUE* Local State Police President
local state police officials
burgomasters (appointed local state police officials)
investigation branch of the Constabulary Police
local, municipal, or state investigation offices
local fire brigades
local ARP offices
local state police
local state police
municipal police (functioning as local state police)
auxiliary police
auxiliary police

The authorities, connected by broken lines, are expected to cooperate on any matter of common concern.

*By order of the Secretary General neighboring municipalities can be incorporated in this city for police purposes.

** The existence of several other districts is probable but no precise information is available.

III. PUBLIC SAFETY PROBLEMS DURING THE PERIOD OF LIBERATION

When Holland is liberated, there will be four major problems to face so far as its public safety system is concerned:

1) Decentralization;
2) Removal of collaborationist public safety personnel;
3) Finding loyal personnel to replace collaborationists;
4) Demilitarization of the police force.

A. Decentralization of the Public Safety System

The Dutch say that the German overhauling of their public safety system has some merit. Long before the German invasion, Dutch officials had been studying the problem of reorganization in this sphere, although no action had been taken. It cannot be assumed, however, that the present Nazi organization is acceptable to the Dutch people as a whole. Too many special Nazi features have been instituted without regard to increasing the effectiveness of the Dutch public safety system. Dutch officials now in London consider, nevertheless, that an integral return to the decentralized system that prevailed in pre-invasion Holland would not be a satisfactory solution of the problem. While it is likely that the centralized system will not be completely abolished, the leadership principle will probably be discarded. Limited local autonomy may be introduced in the form of giving the Dutch communities a voice in the appointment of their own public safety officials, without diminishing the responsibility

of the latter to the central headquarters.

B. Removal of Collaborationist Personnel

There are approximately 14,000 officers and men in the regular Dutch police force, excluding all auxiliary and special agents; all top positions in the system are in the hands of collaborationists. As to the lower ranks, in August 1943 some 85 percent were reported to be reliable from an Allied point of view, but there is no assurance that they will be available. According to recent reports, men in the lower police ranks are being disarmed and interned, and the Germans may evacuate police personnel in the Netherlands as they did in their retreat from Southern Italy.

1. Executive Posts. Replacing collaborationists in the top positions would involve the removal of men in the following posts:

1) Secretary-General of Justice,
2) Personnel of the Directorate of Police,
3) Personnel of the Central Detective Headquarters,
4) Personnel of Central Headquarters of the Fire Brigades,
5) Personnel of the ARP Headquarters,
6) Five Regional Police Presidents (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Groningen, Eindhoven, Arnhem),
7) Five Regional Fire Brigade Inspectors (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Groningen, Eindhoven, Arnhem)
8) Five Regional Detective Chiefs (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Groningen, Eindhoven, Arnhem)

9) Five Regional ARP Inspectors (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Groningen, Eindhoven, Arnhem)

10) The Municipal Police, Detective, Fire Brigade, and ARP Chiefs in three cities (The Hague, Haarlem, Utrecht)

11) Headquarters of the Constabulary Police (Marechaussee)

12) Directors of training schools for all services.

These positions could be filled by capable patriots in the homeland and economy of personnel could be effected by temporarily combining the heads of the public safety services in the five regions. This method, however, might necessitate the appointment of a number of liaison officers strategically located in the most important cities and attached to central headquarters at Nijmegen. These liaison officers would serve (1) to maintain contact between the Dutch public safety system, the new central government, and the liberating forces, and (2) to advise the newly appointed Dutch police officials.

Since Dutch patriots have kept in constant touch with local conditions during the occupation they would, once placed in the higher executive posts, probably remove collaborationists in the lower ranks.

2. Special Units. The investigation section of the Economic Police is the only Nazi-inspired special police unit which might possibly be retained during the period of liberation. The personnel of the Economic Police was recruited principally from former customs inspectors and, despite the presence of some

Dutch Nazis among them, they are reported to be fairly reliable from the Allied point of view. Since the immediate post-invasion period will demand strict supervision over the price and distribution of food, this unit could be maintained as a basic framework on which to build a new system of control.

Other special functional units such as the radio police, the preventive police, and the auxiliary police are reported to be completely nazified and will probably be disbanded, unless they dissolve of their own accord or are liquidated by patriots during the liberation.[1]

C. Sources of Loyal Personnel

Finding replacements for disloyal personnel will be a major problem. The public safety training schools cannot be used because they are completely Nazi-inspired. Nor can recruits be taken from among ex-army men, because by a decree of May 1943 the great majority have been removed to German internment camps as prisoners of war. Regular army units, Allied or Dutch, functioning as public safety agents, may not be wholly acceptable to the newly liberated Dutch people except for the brief period of military control immediately following the invasion.

1. Civil Guard. A possible solution might be found in the recruitment of a new auxiliary force organized within the framework of the old Civil Guards (Burgerwachten). The former Civil

1. Information on reliability and extent of collaboration in this section comes from varying sources and reflects the views of those sources, but does not permit independent judgments or findings.

Guards are not at present in internment camps except for those who were reserve army officers. The use of the familiar old name Burgerwachten would probably make a good impression on the population, and the local organization of these forces would have both practical and psychological advantages. Such a force, however, would be completely untrained and could be used only for minor tasks.

2. Special Volunteer Territorial Guard. The last remnants of the Special Volunteer Territorial Guard (Bijzondere Vrijwillige Landstorm), another pre-war voluntary patriotic organization, might be integrated with the Civil Guards. The force thus created might find it desirable to use the functional scheme of the old Special Volunteer Territorial Guard adopted. Since the name Landstorm has been adopted by a Dutch-Nazi para-military formation it might prove desirable not to revive this name, in order to avoid confusion.

D. Demilitarization of the Police

The Dutch have always insisted on a sharp distinction between the military and the police services. Use of army titles by police officials is resented by the Dutch people, who have an ingrained opposition to military regimes. Thus the demilitarization of the Dutch police force is advisable. Old Dutch titles could easily be found, even for the German-inspired offices which may be continued after the liberation.

The uniformity of dress could be retained, while the

uniform itself could be made more like the pre-war Dutch police uniform, thus avoiding an outward appearance of militarization and the stigma of former German occupation. Discipline in the police force could be maintained while discarding purely military aspects; this could be achieved by introducing sound instruction into reorganized police training schools.